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6	BEFORE THE HEARING BOARD	
7	OF THE	
8	BAY AREA AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
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11	In the Matter of the Application of:  Docket No. 3417	
12	VALERO REFINING COMPANY - )	
13	CALIFORNIA  ORDER GRANTING VARIANCE	
14	For a Variance from Regulation 8, Rule 5, Section 304.4	
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17	The above-entitled matter is an application for variance from the provisions of Bay Area	
18	Air Quality Management District ("District") Regulation 8, Rule 5, Section 304.4 for Tank 1758	
19	at the petroleum refinery located at 3400 East Second Street, Benicia, California 94510, owned	
20	and operated by Valero Refining Company-California (Applicant). Applicant filed an	
21	application for Emergency Variance on January 16, 2003. The Emergency Variance relief was	
22	denied on January 23, 2003, with permission granted for a written application to be submitted by	
23	January 27, 2003. Applicant submitted the written application on that date, and it was deemed	
24	filed as of January 16, 2003.	
25	Kenneth Manaster of Pillsbury Winthrop LLP, Counsel, appeared for Applicant.	
26	Toby Sherwood, Assistant District Counsel, appeared for the Air Pollution Control	
27	Officer ("APCO").	
28	The Clerk of the Hearing Board provided notice of the hearing on the application in	

accordance with the requirements of the Health and Safety Code. The Hearing Board heard the request for variance on March 27, 2003.

The Hearing Board provided the public an opportunity to testify at the hearing as required by the Health and Safety Code. No members of the public testified. The Hearing Board received evidence from both parties. The APCO did not oppose the granting of the variance. At the hearing, Applicant amended the application to change the time period of the requested variance to January 16, 2003, through January 19, 2003.

The Hearing Board declared the evidentiary portion of the hearing closed after evidence and argument and after deliberation decided the matter.

## **BACKGROUND**

Applicant operates a 75,000 barrel, external floating roof tank, Tank 1758, for the storage, blending, and shipping of gasoline. The roof of this tank is composed of overlapping steel plates. This tank is subject to District Regulation 8, Rule 5, Section 304.4, which went into effect on November 27, 2002.

On January 15, 2003, during an inspection of Tank 1758 by an outside contractor, an oil sheen was noticed on a puddle of water on the roof of this tank. Because this condition appeared to be in violation of Regulation 8, Rule 5, Section 304.4, Applicant filed a breakdown report with the District staff on that day. Applicant also ascertained that the source of the oil sheen was a leak resulting from a very slight crack, approximately ten inches in length, in the weld on a lap joint in the roof's center deck.

On January 16, 2003, Applicant submitted this application for variance relief. Applicant also began pumping out the contents of the tank on that day. On January 19, 2003, that process was completed, the tank was empty, and the roof was landed. Degassing of the tank was then completed and the crack repaired. The portion of the weld containing the crack was cut out for failure mode analysis. Over that area, a metal patch was placed and welded around its perimeter. Later in January 2003, all of the welds on the roof of Tank 1758 were subjected to magnetic particle testing, an inspection technology capable of revealing both surface and subsurface weld defects. This testing showed no cracks or leakage.

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Applicant is not considered a small business as described by California Health and Safety Code Section 42352.5(b)(2), and the refinery emits more than ten tons per year of air contaminants.

## **DISCUSSION**

Tank 1758's noncompliance with Regulation 8, Rule 5, 304.4 resulted from conditions beyond Applicant's reasonable control. The weld leak discovered on January 15, 2003, was not anticipated. Tank 1758 is one of 27 external floating roof tanks at the refinery, all of which are about 34 years old and within their expected useful life. No other tank has experienced a weld leak.

Laboratory analysis of the crack indicated that metal fatigue caused the crack to grow from the inside to the outside of the weld, but the initial cause of the crack has not been determined. The leak was discovered as part of Applicant's maintenance program.

As a result of its adherence to an industry standard regarding inspection of floating roof tanks, Applicant discovered a leak caused by a weld crack in another part of this roof in June 2001. This same crack was repaired twice thereafter, in May and August 2002. The last repair in August 2002 included placement of a metal patch over the affected area. A visual inspection of the roof in August 2002 identified 16 weld locations of questionable appearance, and those sites were subjected to magnetic particle testing. The testing showed that there was one crack, with no leakage. That site was repaired and covered with a metal patch.

When the separate leak was discovered in January 2003, Applicant determined that it could not be repaired without removing the tank contents. This was done as quickly as possible, given Applicant's storage capacity.

Excess volatile organic compound emissions were determined by the Hearing Board to be 50 pounds per day during the requested variance period. Applicant described the amount of excess emissions as "negligible" but did not contest the determination of the Hearing Board.

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## SPECIFIC FINDINGS

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The Hearing Board finds:

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1. Because of the weld leak, Applicant was in violation of Regulation 8, Rule 5,

Section 304.4, which states, "The floating roof must rest on the surface of the liquid tank

contents, must be properly installed and maintained, and must be in good operating condition.

There shall be no liquid tank contents on top of either the primary or secondary seal, or on top of

the floating roof (this requirement does not apply to liquid which clings to the inside tank walls

as the tank is drained, or to liquid which drips from the tank walls onto the seals."

2. The violations were due to conditions beyond the reasonable control of Applicant, whose employees were diligent in (a) inspecting and maintaining the tank before the leak

occurred, (b) responding to the leak, (c) insuring that excess emissions during the requested

variance period were limited to those from the leak, and (d) repairing the leak. The Applicant

had no readily available storage tank for the contents of the leaking tank. Introduction of the

contents into the pipeline would have disrupted the business of the Applicant and other pipeline

users, thus, imposing an unreasonable burden on the Applicant and others. Therefore, requiring

compliance by immediate emptying and degassing of the tank would have resulted in an

unreasonable taking of property.

3. Excess emissions were limited to those from the leak, which could not be repaired

while the gasoline remained in the tank; therefore, requiring compliance would not have resulted

in a reduction in the emission of air contaminants.

4. Applicant considered curtailing its operations in lieu of obtaining a variance, but

no curtailment beyond the measures instituted by Applicant was feasible.

5. During the variance period, Applicant reduced excess emissions to the maximum

extent feasible by emptying the tank as quickly as was reasonable.

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1	6. The Distric	t staff did not request that Applicant monitor or otherwise quantify	
2	emission levels during the variance period.		
3	THEREFORE, THE HEARING BOARD ORDERS:		
4	A variance is granted for the period January 16, 2003, through January 19, 2003, from		
5	Regulation 8, Rule 5, Section 304.4 for Tank 1758.		
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7	Moved by:	Allan R. Saxe, Esq.	
8	Seconded by:	Terry A. Trumbull, Esq.	
9	AYES:	Christian Colline, P.E., Julio A. Magalhães, Ph.D., Allan R. Saxe, Esq., Terry A. Trumbull, Esq., and	
10		Thomas M. Dailey, M.D.	
11	NOES:	None	
12	Non-participating:	None	
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15		, April, 2003	
16	Thomas M. Dailey	, M.D., Chair	
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